



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1362.3 - Regional Statistics, Queensland, 2004

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 15/10/2004 Final

## Summary

### Main Features

**Note:** This product is no longer available. Please refer to Themes - Regional Statistics -Varied range of data included for legal Local Government Areas, Statistical Districts and Statistical Divisions.

### INTRODUCTION

**Regional Statistics, Queensland 2004** is a compilation of selected statistics that demonstrates Queensland's regional diversity through statistical analysis, tables and graphs. It brings together selected economic, social and environmental statistics from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in Queensland.

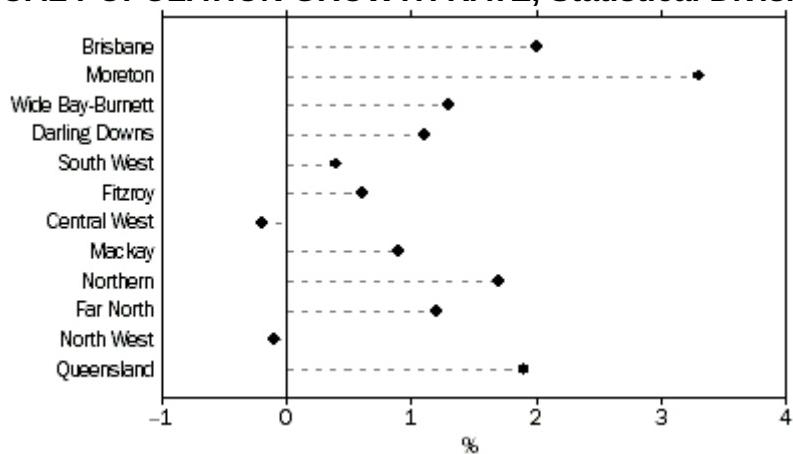
The 2004 issue of **Regional Statistics, Queensland** for the first time includes a section which presents data by Remoteness Areas. This includes data on selected population characteristics, attendance at educational institutions and weekly family income.

### POPULATION AND PEOPLE

#### Estimated Resident Population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland at 30 June 2003 was 3,796,244, which was 19.1% of the 19,880,599 persons in Australia.

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, Statistical Divisions - 1998-2003



Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex, Australia (cat.no.3235.3.55.001).

## **Births and deaths**

There were 47,771 births registered in Queensland, during the year ended December 2002. Most births occurred in the more urbanised south-east section of the state, with 46.7% of total births registered in Brisbane SD and 17.4% in Moreton SD.

In 2002, there were 23,968 deaths in Queensland. The majority of deaths were recorded in the south-east corner of Queensland with 42.4% of deaths registered in the Brisbane SD and 21.4% in the Moreton SD.

## **Measuring remoteness**

The remoteness structure geographically classifies Australia into six areas according to their relative remoteness. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each state or territory. The six remoteness areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia and Migratory.

### **SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, Remoteness Areas - 2001**

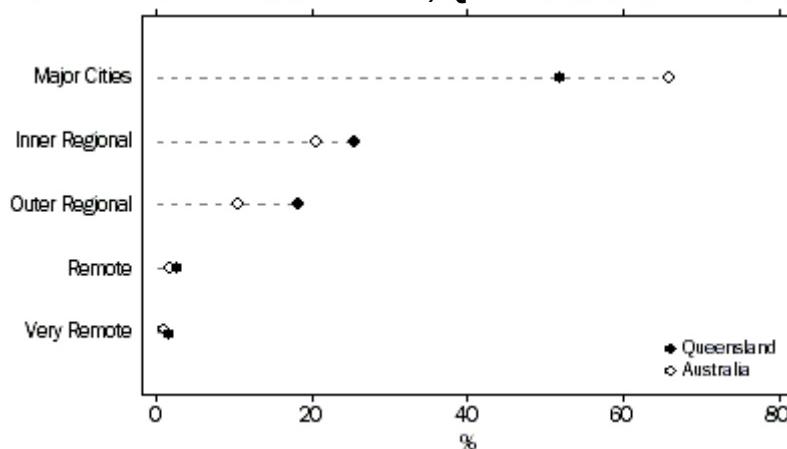
	Unit	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote
Area	sq km	2,734.6	34,893.7	153,384.7	304,743.1	1,238,433.5
Population	persons	1,896,897	930,646	666,655	99,481	59,571
Population density	persons per sq km	693.7	26.7	4.4	0.3	0.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

## **Population characteristics**

At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 3.65 million persons in Queensland. Of these people, 51.9% were located in Major Cities, a much lower figure than the 65.9% of Australians in Major Cities. In contrast, the 25.5% of Queenslanders in Inner Regional areas and the 18.2% within Outer Regional areas were significantly higher than the corresponding Australian levels of 20.6% and 10.5%. For Queensland, the populations in Remote (2.7%) and Very Remote (1.6%) regions were marginally greater than the national figures of 1.8% and 1.1% respectively.

### **POPULATION REMOTENESS AREAS, Queensland and Australia - 2001**



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

## **Educational institution attendance**

Of the 3.65 million persons counted in Queensland during the 2001 Census, 70.2% were not attending any educational institution. The 347,676 (9.5%) students attending infants/primary schools were the largest population group in education, followed by 225,258 (6.2%) attending a secondary school and 137,486 (3.8%) university or other tertiary students.

### **Weekly family income**

There were 1,275,420 families counted in occupied private dwellings in Queensland in 2001. The largest proportion of these families (9.8%) received a weekly family income between \$800 and \$999. Families receiving weekly income ranges of \$300-\$399 and \$1,500-\$1999 accounted for 9.3% and 8.9% of all families, respectively.

### **Health and public hospitals**

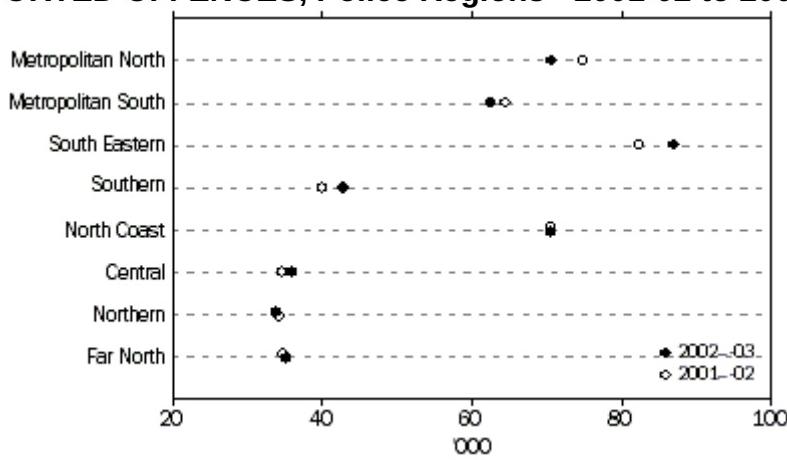
At 30 June 2003, there were 175 public acute hospitals in Queensland. Since 1999, the total number of hospitals has reduced from 180, representing an overall decrease of 2.8%. In addition, there are 55 acute and psychiatric hospitals and 44 day surgeries in the private sector.

There were 704,794 episodes of admitted patient care during 2002-03, a 2.4% increase on 2001-02 but still 0.3% lower than the 707,227 episodes provided in 1998-99.

### **Crime**

In the 2002-03 financial year, there were 438,958 incidents of crime reported in Queensland, a small increase of 2,324 incidents (0.5%) since 2001-02, following a large decline in the previous year. Property crime was the largest component with 278,995 incidents, representing 63.6% of all crime in Queensland in 2002-03.

**REPORTED OFFENCES, Police Regions - 2001-02 to 2002-03**



Source: Queensland Police.

### **Road traffic accidents**

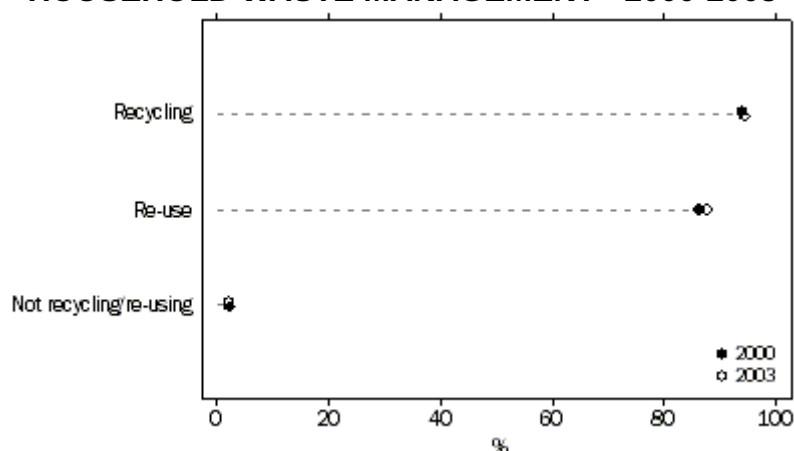
In 2001-02, there were 18,607 persons involved (either killed or injured) in road traffic accidents. This represented an increase of 3,531 (23.4%) since 1999-2000. There were 320 persons killed in road traffic accidents during 2001-02, which was 1.7% of persons involved in Queensland accidents.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Waste management**

Since March 2000, the number of Queensland households recycling waste has grown by 97,500 (7.6%). In March 2003, 94.5% (1,380,600) of all Queensland households recycled waste.

#### HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT - 2000-2003

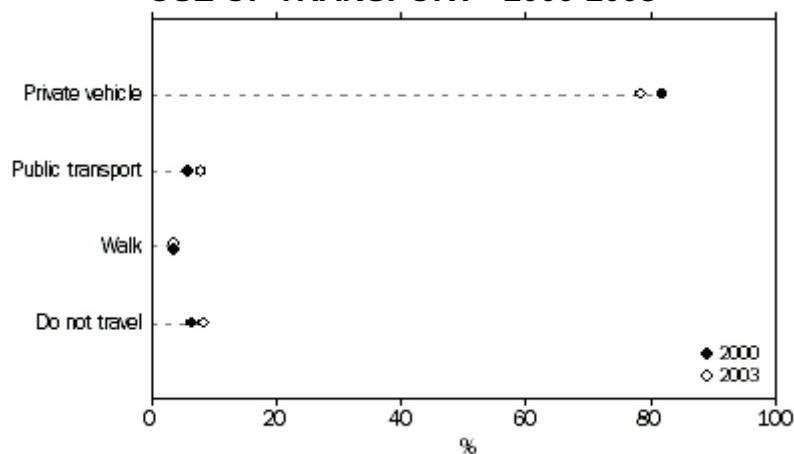


Source: ABS data available on request, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0).

#### Use of Transport

In March 2000, the 1,370,200 persons who used private vehicles to travel to work or study in Queensland, represented 81.9% of the total adult population. By March 2003, this number had decreased to 1,266,400 persons, representing 78.4% of the total adult population.

#### USE OF TRANSPORT - 2000-2003



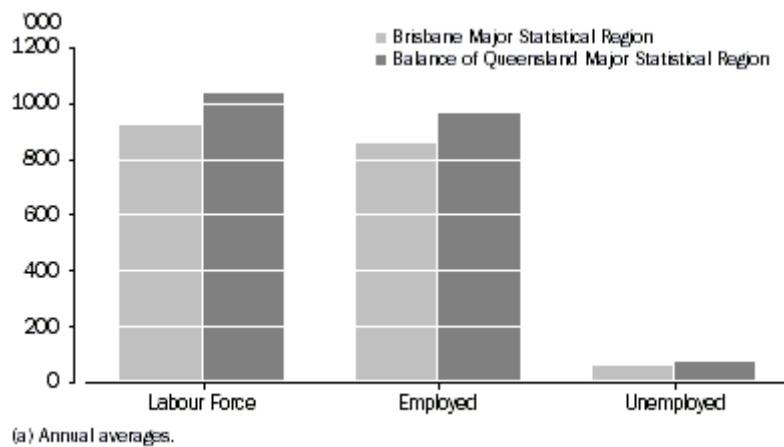
Source: ABS data available on request, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0).

#### ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

##### Labour Force status in annual average terms 2001–2003

The number of employed persons in Queensland rose from 1,691,900 in 2001 to 1,816,500 in 2003, in annual average terms. This represented an increase of 124,600 persons or 7.4%. The rate of growth in employment exceeded the 5.5% growth in the labour force. The number of unemployed persons declined by 22,700 (14.7%) to 131,300. This combined with a marginal change in labour force participation (64.8% to 64.9%) led to a fall in the unemployment rate of 8.3% to 6.7%.

##### LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Major Statistical Regions - 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rates continued to fall in the state and across both major statistical regions in Queensland, from 2001 to 2003 (see graph below). Brisbane MSR made the major contribution to the fall in the unemployment rate for Queensland.

## **Regional Small Business in Queensland**

Improving livestock prices and strong population growth contributed to increases in small business income in Queensland from 1995–96 to 2000–01. Business income taxation returns show that overall, income to small businesses (those with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m) grew by 15% in Queensland from 1995–96 to 2000–01.

## **Housing and Construction**

In August 2001, there were 1.48 million private dwellings counted in Queensland. Of these, 91.4% (1.36 million) were occupied private dwellings and 8.6% (0.13 million) were unoccupied private dwellings.

Separate houses were by far the main type of private dwelling in Queensland. They accounted for 70.5% of all private dwellings and housed 84.0% of the population.

## **Building Approvals**

In Queensland, from July 2002 to June 2003, there were 41,144 approvals for building. The number of approvals was driven by demand from the private sector (98.4%).

The total value of these approvals in 2002–03 was \$10,226.6m. This value included \$4,285.3m for new dwellings (41.9% of total value) and \$679.0m (6.6%) for alterations and additions. The total value of building approvals rose by \$4,078.1m or 66.3% in Queensland between 2000–01 and 2002–03. The value of alterations and additions rose by \$261.2m, which was 62.5% higher between 2000–01 and 2002–03.

## **Internet Activity State Summary**

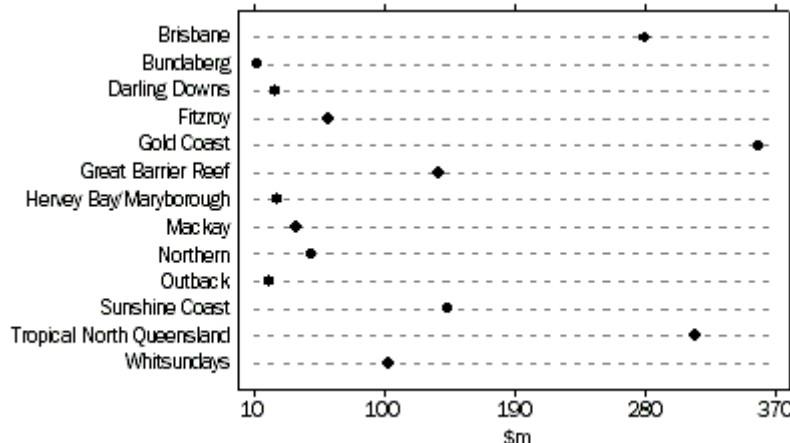
At the end of the March quarter 2003, there were 146 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Queensland, a decline of 3.3% from March 2002. In contrast, the number of Internet subscribers in Queensland increased from 862,500 in March 2002 to 886,300 subscribers in March 2003. However, the Queensland proportion of Internet subscribers decreased from 20.4% in 2002 to 17.5% of the Australian total of 5,076,000 subscribers in 2003.

## **Tourist accommodation**

Takings from accommodation in Queensland in 2003 were \$1,434.8m. Takings were highest

in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane Tourism Regions, which contributed 25.0%, 22.0% and 19.5% respectively to the state total.

### TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions - 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

## STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY

The October 2003 Queensland State Supplementary Survey obtained information on two topics, Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections.

### Bicycle usage

In October 2003, an estimated 686,700 (46.6%) of the 1,473,200 private dwellings in Queensland had at least one bicycle in good working order. The proportion of households with bicycles varied across the state, from 37.9% in the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region (SR) to 53.6% in the North and West Moreton SR.

### Household telephone connections

In October 2003, an estimated 1,403,500 (95.3%) of the 1,473,200 households in Queensland had at least one fixed telephone connection. Couples with dependents accounted for 32.0% of all households with connections, followed by couple only households (27.4%), persons living alone (21.7%) and single parent households (8.8%).

## FURTHER INFORMATION

In compiling **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2004**, the ABS has used data from a variety of its collections. Non-ABS data have been provided by Commonwealth and state government departments and agencies as well as the private sector.

The ABS has taken every care in compiling the non-ABS data into statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs) and statistical districts (S Dists) as designated in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Any questions regarding the non-ABS data should be addressed to the department or agency of origin.

Information in **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2004** is divided into two main parts: four chapters provide analysis of social, economic and environmental statistics at the regional level and three chapters contain tables with data for the state and its SDs, LGAs and S Dists. The content of each chapter is shown as follows:

- Chapter 1 presents population characteristics of the state. The topics include population growth, births, deaths, causes of death, selected characteristics for remoteness regions, health, law and order, and traffic accidents.
- Chapter 2 discusses the environmental issues of waste management, motor vehicle ownership and transport use.
- Chapter 3 covers the topics of labour force status, employment by industry, regional small business, housing and construction, Internet activity, tourist accommodation and transport.
- Chapter 4 reports the results of the most recent state supplementary survey, bicycle usage and household telephone connections.
- Tables of data in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 provide a comparison of a range of topics across the statistical areas for the state, the 11 SDs, the 158 LGAs and 10 S Dists. New data items contained in this issue include disability support pensions and motor vehicle sales. Each set of tables is preceded by maps showing the boundaries of the SDs and LGAs. Accompanying text provides a regional summary.

Wherever possible, data are for 2003 or the latest available if 2003 data are not available. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ between collections.

Further Queensland and regional data are available in **Queensland in Review** on the ABS web site.

## About this Release

### ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Replaces: 1314.3

Varied range of data included for legal Local Government Areas, Statistical Districts and Statistical Divisions. A comparison of metropolitan to ex-metropolitan is also included.

---

## Explanatory Notes

### Explanatory Notes

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

1. This publication brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide users of **Regional Statistics, Queensland** with information on key social and economic variables for regional Queensland.

2. Data presented are obtained from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the Bibliography.

## REGIONS

3. The regions specified are local government areas as defined in **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)**, (cat. no. 1216.0). Legal local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils such as cities (C), towns (T), shires (S), Aboriginal community councils (AC) and Island community councils (IC).
4. Statistical divisions (SDs), which are groupings of whole or partial LGAs, are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region. North West Statistical Division includes unincorporated islands.
5. Statistical districts are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They generally contain a population of 25,000 or more.
6. The regions used for the publication of labour force statistics are based on standard geographical regions and are mostly identical in terms of spatial definitions with the statistical regions of the ASGC.
7. Remoteness areas as defined in the ASGC 2001 Edition measure the remoteness of a point based on the road distances to the nearest ABS defined Urban Centres, where one must travel to access a full range of services. The six Remoteness Areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia and Migratory.
8. To allow comparisons across differing spatial classifications, the data have been standardised to fit the ASGC structure for 2003. This process is known as geographic concordance. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.
9. While care was taken in producing the concordances for non-ABS data, the concorded data are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.
10. The area in square kilometres of statistical areas is derived from digitised statistical boundaries from the 2001 census. There have been improvements to the digital base maps used to map statistical geography. Detailed survey plans used to identify the 15 Aboriginal Community Councils and 17 Torres Strait Island Communities in the 2002 ASGC provided more detailed alignment along the coastline for some of these regions resulting in a slight decrease in area from the 2001 ASGC to the 2003 ASGC used in this publication.
11. ABS data in this publication relate to the period 1998 to 2003. Where possible, data are presented according to the ASGC 2003 edition. Exceptions are:
  - ASGC 2001 Edition applies to labour force

- ASGC 2002 Edition applies to births, deaths, building, education, individual income, local government finances and tourist accommodation.

## SELECTED DATA ITEMS

### Population estimates

12. This publication contains estimates of the resident population for statistical divisions in Queensland for each year at 30 June from 1998 to 2003. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model using independent indicators of population change.
13. Resident population estimates for the period 1998-2001 have been revised to final status using the 2001 census results. Estimates are preliminary for 2003 and revised for 2002. For further information see **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0).
14. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding. Accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

### Income support customers

15. The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled by the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). The social security system in Australia provides, subject to eligibility criteria, income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce. Total income support customers for June 2002 were provided to the ABS on a different basis to the June 2001 data and are not comparable.
16. The statistics compiled by FaCS on Australia's welfare customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. Estimates were confidentialised by FaCS before supplying the data at postcode level. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to local government areas using geographic concordances based on 2003 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in the publications **Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a statistical overview** and **Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode** (cat. no. 109.06).

### Building approvals

17. Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:
  - permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities
  - contracts let or day labour work organised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities
  - major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g., building on remote mine sites).
18. Building approvals data include:

- all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more
- approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more
- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more
- and specifically exclude construction activity not defined as building (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc.).

## **Tourist accommodation**

19. From the March quarter 1998, the scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) has included licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units. For 2003 the scope of the STA has been expanded to include other types of establishments which provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation to the general public: holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units; caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites and visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

20. Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland Tourism regions may be found in the electronic datacube **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland**, (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001). The Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region consists of the islands from Lizard Island in the north to Lady Elliot Island in the south: establishments on these islands are included in on-shore Tourism Regions. Great Barrier Reef (TR) data is not included in Queensland totals because the data for the establishments on these islands have already been included in the figures for other Tourism Regions.

21. In the June quarter 2003 the ABS identified 132 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments which had been operating for a number of quarters but were not on the STA frame. These additional establishments were included in the STA from the June quarter 2003. This resulted in a break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. Particular care needs to be taken for all calculations of percentage changes that cross the break in series.

22. The inclusion of these 132 establishments added \$31.9 million (2.7%) to the total takings from accommodation for the June quarter, 285,689 room nights occupied (2.8%) and 5,918 guest rooms available (2.9%).

23. For further information, please refer to the Explanatory Notes and Appendices of the December quarter 2003 edition of **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (cat. no. 8635.0).

## **Motor vehicle registrations**

24. Data for motor vehicles on register were extracted from the Motor Vehicle Census, 2003 by postcode of the registered owner. The postcode data have been concorded to local government area based on the 2003 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in **Motor Vehicle Census, Australia** (cat. no. 9309.0).

25. Motor vehicles data exclude Australian Government Government owned vehicles.

## **Income**

26. The taxable income data have been obtained from the Australian Taxation Office with the statistics being aggregated from the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. Individual income tax records have not been released to the ABS, rather the data obtained

has previously been aggregated and confidentialised to protect the identity of individuals.

27. Both Individual taxable income data and Wages and salary data have been concorded to LGAs based on the 2002 ASGC.

### **Crime**

28. The statistics contained in this publication were obtained from the Queensland Police Service at the Police Division geographic level. The data are subject to the counting rules and boundaries of Queensland Police Service. For more information refer to the Queensland Police web site [www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01\\_02.shtml](http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml).

29. Users may wish to refer to the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) web site <<http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au>> to obtain 'Small area crime profiles, data.

### **Schools and students**

30. The statistics contained in this publication have been derived from information provided by Education Queensland and concorded to LGAs based on the ASGC 2002 edition. The statistics are for numbers of government and non-government schools and students, as defined by Education Queensland. Schools include primary, secondary, combined primary and secondary schools as at the first Friday in August each year. For more information refer to Education Queensland.

### **Labour force**

31. This report contains original (unadjusted) estimates of employed and unemployed persons for labour force statistical regions. Historically, these series have shown a high degree of variability which is inherent in data from the labour force survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.

32. The purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to provide timely information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. For further information refer to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia** (cat. no. 6102.0).

33. The labour force survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates. While statistical region estimates will add to the state total, they will show less stability than for similar estimates at the state level. Due to small sample size, sub-state estimates are subject to higher relative standard errors (particularly for estimates of unemployment).

34. The ASGC version used for labour force data is updated every 5 years. The data in this publication relates to ASGC 2001 edition. Changes have been made to labour force dissemination regions from November 2002 as part of the periodic redesign of the sample.

35. Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are revised every five years following the Census of Population and Housing. From February 2004, LFS estimates were compiled using revised population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census. LFS estimates from the period January 1999 to January 2004 were also revised based on the updated population benchmarks.

36. The population benchmarks used by the LFS are classified by state/territory of usual residence, capital city/rest of state, age and sex. In addition to these population benchmarks, from February 2004 the LFS will use population benchmarks for labour force region by sex. The introduction of regional benchmarks is expected to improve the quality of estimates for labour force regions without compromising the quality of estimates at national, state and territory level. For further information refer to **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) and **Labour Force Survey Sample Design, November 2002** (cat. no. 6269.0).

## State Supplementary Survey

37. The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the Labour Force Survey. The topics for the 2003 survey concerned bicycle usage and household telephone connections in Queensland. As with regional estimates from the Labour Force Survey (described above) the regional information on this topic in Chapter 4 is subject to higher relative standard errors than state estimates. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of these regional estimates. Further information about the 2003 survey can be obtained in **Bicycle Usage, Queensland** (cat. no. 9215.3) and **Telephone Connections, Queensland** (cat. no. 8159.3) .

## Housing

38. The Real Estate Institute of Queensland (REIQ) is the state's professional association for the real estate industry and exists to support member real estate agents with information, products and resources.

39. REIQ provided data on housing sales, median prices and average prices to the ABS for the year 2003.

40. The base data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales database, maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. REIQ produce various types of output from the source data. Any queries about these data should be directed to REIQ.

## Indigenous councils

41. The LGA tables in this publication include the 15 Aboriginal councils and the 17 Island councils in their respective SDs. They can be identified by (AC) after the name for Aboriginal council (e.g., Doomagee (AC)), and by (IC) for Torres Strait Island council (e.g., Badu (IC)). Full details of the relevant ASGC changes can be found in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2003** (cat. no. 1216.0). A list of the addresses of local governments and Aboriginal and Island councils in Queensland may be accessed from [http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local\\_govt/directories/](http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local_govt/directories/).

## Local government finances

42. Local government finances data were supplied by the Organisational Development Unit of the Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP). Audited accounts for the 2002-03 financial year for each local government authority in the state were further validated by DLGP prior to the extraction of information for the ABS. The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprises net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes. Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation. Any queries about these data should be directed to the DLGP.

## **Health and Public Hospitals**

43. Queensland Health supplied health and public hospitals data to the ABS after concording the information to statistical divisions. Similar information is compiled for budget reporting purposes to the State Government at the Queensland Health service district level of geography. Any queries about these data should be directed to Queensland Health.

## **Internet Activity**

44. The ABS publication **Internet Activity, Australia** (cat. no. 8153.0) contained table number 5.1, Internet Activity by Statistical Division (SD). This table has been removed from the March 2003 issue of this publication as there are major reservations about the quality of Internet activity data at the SD level contained within the table. The data included in this table are derived from Point of Presence (POP) information supplied by Internet Service Providers. Changes in technology, infrastructure and access protocols has made the collection of regional data based on POPs difficult. Many ISPs cannot provide the data at the level requested in the survey instrument. For these ISPs, national-level data has been apportioned to regions by the ABS, based on data for those ISPs who can report accurately. Consequently, the table may not accurately reflect the location and Internet activity of subscribers, and there are some obvious inconsistencies at the SD level.

45. Users should use the statistics with caution. The data can be considered to be broad indicators of activity, but they should not be used as definitive measures of Internet penetration or usage below State/Territory level. The ABS also cautions users against comparing March 2003 data with similar data published in issues of the publication, **Internet Activity, Australia** (cat. no. 8153.0). The ABS recommends that users do not base business decisions on data at the SD level.

46. ABS comment on regional Internet activity is confined to those data items where regional movements were consistent with state and national trends.

## **Single location businesses**

47. An extract from the Australian Business Register for 30 June 2001 included counts of entities with Australian Business Numbers (ABNs) operating from a single location at the postcode geographic level in Queensland. The data were concorded by the ABS to the respective ASGC geographic levels of SD, S Dist. and LGA used in this publication.

## **Small businesses**

48. Small businesses are defined as businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m. The estimates of small businesses are not directly comparable with other ABS small business statistics due to differences in definition, scope, coverage, and timing.

49. The data have been compiled from files provided by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) of completed tax returns for companies, partnerships, trusts and individuals declaring business income. The introduction of The New Tax System, including the Goods and Services Tax, occurred during 2000-01. The impact of The New Tax System on small business tax returns has not been quantified and users are advised to interpret changes with care.

50. The data provide information on the economic activity of small business at a regional level, but do not provide a complete measure of economic activity in a region. Tax-exempt businesses, some government activity and businesses not within the scope of the small business definition are excluded. Small business statistics cover 76% of all businesses but

only 24% of business income reported to the ATO, with considerable variation in coverage between industries.

51. Small business accounts for the majority of business income in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing ANZSIC division, and more than 40% of all business income in the Construction, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Property and business services divisions. In the Mining and Communication services divisions, small business accounts for less than 10% of business income and is less representative of the industry.

52. Despite these limitations, the data are valuable because they offer a viable regional time series on the status and movement of small business.

## **Environmental Issues**

53. This information presents results from a supplementary survey run in association with the March 2003 Monthly Population Survey. The Monthly Population Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (approximately 37,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The proportion of Australian dwellings selected this way is approximately 0.5%. For this survey, half the private dwelling sample (i.e., 18,500 dwellings) was used. Information was obtained by interviews with responsible adult members of selected households, who answered questions on behalf of the person whose next birthday was closest to the date of the interview. The information obtained related to the week before the interview (i.e., the reference week).

54. The survey covers rural and urban areas across all states and territories of Australia. Also excluded were some 175,000 persons living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories. Persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings were included in the surveys except for members of the Australian permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys, overseas residents in Australia, members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia and residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and gaols.

## **Census of Population and Housing 2001 - Selected data**

55. The 2001 Census provides the most extensive range of free data ever available via the ABS web site. Users can access Census Snapshots and Basic Community Profiles to the level of statistical local areas, and Indigenous Profiles to the level of Indigenous areas free of charge. For further details, visit <https://www.abs.gov.au/census>. To make census products readily available, the ABS also has a cooperative arrangement with the State Library and over 80 tertiary and public libraries throughout Queensland.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

56. Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the [Catalogue of Publications and Products](#) (cat. no. 1101.0).

57. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. You can also receive free email notifications of the latest ABS products by subscribing to the email notification service on the ABS web site.

# Glossary

## GLOSSARY

### **Access lines**

Lines, points, ports, modem access points available to subscribers to access their ISP.

### **Age-specific fertility rate**

The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June.

### **Age pension**

An Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 1 July 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced to the department's publication **Income Support Customers-a statistical overview**.

### **Australian Business Number (ABN)**

The Australian Business Number is an unique business identifier. To be entitled to an ABN, at least one of the following conditions has to be met:

- a company registered under corporations law in Australia
- an entity carrying on an enterprise in Australia (including government agencies, non-profit bodies and superannuation funds)
- an entity which makes supplies that are connected with Australia in carrying on an enterprise.

### **Average value house prices**

Total value of all house sales within a specified period divided by the total number of sales.

### **Bicycles**

A bicycle is defined as a vehicle with two or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (stationary exercise bikes are excluded). Only bicycles in 'good working order' are included, that is bicycles which are able to be ridden with minimal maintenance.

### **Birth**

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.

### **Buses**

Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 seats or more, including the driver's seat.

### **Census counts**

The census enumerates people where they were located on census night. Most standard products from the census provide characteristics of people on this place of enumeration basis.

Census counts by place of enumeration:

- include overseas visitors for age, sex and registered marital status

- exclude overseas visitors for all other person variables
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

Census data are also available on place of usual residence. Census counts by place of usual residence exclude overseas visitors and Australian residents temporarily overseas.

### **Civilian population aged 15 years and over**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### **Contactable telephone connection**

A telephone connection that can receive standard telephone calls.

### **Current motor vehicle licence**

A current motor vehicle licence includes car, truck and motorcycle licences, as well as provisional and learner's licences. Excludes suspended motor vehicle licences (i.e. not currently permitted to drive).

### **Cyclists**

Persons aged 15 years and over who have ridden any bicycle for any reason in the last 12 months, whether the bicycle was owned by that person, rented or borrowed.

### **Death**

A death recorded in the ABS Deaths and Causes of Death collections refers to any death which occurs in or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

### **Dental practitioners**

The roles of this occupation typically include diagnosis of diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures. They prescribe and administer restorative and preventive procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this occupation is a bachelor degree or higher qualification. Tasks include the following components:

- examining teeth, gums, tissues and dento-facial structures, using dental and X-ray equipment in order to diagnose dental problems
- filling cavities and extracting decayed or deformed teeth
- constructing inlays and artificial crowns to replace teeth
- designing, constructing and fitting complete and partial dentures, orthodontic and other appliances and performing bridge work
- performing specialist examinations and tests and undertaking or arranging appropriate treatment in a specialist area.

### **Dwelling unit**

A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.

### **Employed**

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or

- business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
  - were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
    - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
    - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
    - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
    - on strike or locked out; or
    - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
  - were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

### **Estimated resident population (ERP)**

The official measure of the population of Australia based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

### **Family tax benefit part A**

Family Tax Benefit Part A helps people with the cost of raising dependent children. It is paid to families with children up to 21 years and young people between 21 years and 24 years who are studying full-time (and not receiving Youth Allowance or a similar payment).

### **Family tax benefit part B**

Family Tax Benefit Part B provides extra assistance for families with only one main income earner, particularly those with children under five years old. It is paid to families for children up to the age of 16 years old and children aged between 16 years and 18 years who are studying full-time.

### **Health professionals**

They diagnose and treat physical and mental illnesses and conditions and recommend, administer, dispense and develop medications and treatment to promote or restore good health. Most occupations in this sub-major group have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Tasks performed by Health Professionals typically include examining patients to establish the nature of their complaint and performing or ordering diagnostic procedures; selecting and administering appropriate treatment, medication and therapy; prescribing prosthetic or corrective devices; providing nursing care for patients; and conducting research to improve diagnosis and treatment.

### **Household**

A group of people who live together (in a single dwelling) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements, such as common provision for food and other essentials of living. All other households includes any other household not covered in the other household types, for example, unrelated persons sharing a household.

### **International classification of diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10)**

The tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Health Related

Problems (ICD-10) was adopted for Australian use for deaths registered from 1 January 1999. However, to identify changes between the ninth and tenth revisions, deaths for 1997 and 1998 were coded to both revisions. In this publication, underlying cause data for 2001 and 2002 have been coded to the tenth revision while previous years' data are coded to the ninth revision. All multiple cause data in this publication are coded to the tenth revision. For underlying cause of death, accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.

The extensive nature of the ICD enables classification of causes of death at various levels of detail. For the purpose of this publication, two summary classifications are used. They are:

- the ICD at the chapter level (with further disaggregation for major causes of death)
- main Causes of Death for age groups.

### **Income support customers**

The total number of persons receiving income support from the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services and Family Assistance Office. The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services list was developed in conjunction with Centrelink. It provides a measure of total customers which, although not absolutely precise, overcomes the difficulty that some people receive more than one payment type. The Family Assistance Office list includes families on Family Tax Benefit Part A and Family Tax Benefit Part B.

### **Indigenous**

Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

### **Indigenous death**

The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death information form.

### **Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR)**

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Indirect standardised death rates for the period 1999 to 2001 were compiled using the 1991 age profile standard and these rates are not directly comparable to the rates for 2000 to 2002.

### **Individual taxable income**

The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year. Included is income received from wages and salaries, own business, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances.

### **Internet service provider (ISP)**

Resident Australian individuals or businesses offering Internet access services to

customers.

### **Internet subscriber**

An ISP customer to whom Internet access is provided. Included are paying and non-paying customers, email only subscribers, dial-up subscribers and those with permanent (non-dial-up) connections. Excluded are customers who purchase other services from an ISP, such as web hosting, but do not obtain Internet access.

### **Labour force**

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.

### **Labour force status**

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed and unemployed as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

### **Light commercial vehicles**

Describes goods carrying vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

### **Listed and contactable telephone connection**

A telephone connection that is both listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages directories and is able to receive standard telephone calls.

### **Listed telephone connection**

A telephone connection that has a number listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages directories. Excluded are numbers listed in any other type of directory, for example community directories and business directories such as 'Yellow Pages'.

### **Local government areas (LGA)**

The areas specified as local government areas are defined in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0). LGAs are spatial units which represent the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Queensland these include cities, towns, shires, Aboriginal councils and Island councils. Local government areas are made up of one or more statistical local areas.

### **Local government finances**

Refers to the financial transactions of all significant local government units. Terms used in this publication are:

#### Total income

The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprise net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes.

#### Total expenses

Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation.

### **Major statistical region (MSR)**

Brisbane MSR equates with Brisbane Statistical Division while Balance of Queensland MSR equates with the balance of Statistical Divisions in Queensland. Further information may be obtained from **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no.

1216.0).

### **Mature age allowance**

Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed people aged 60 years and over, but below the age pension age. Also included in this category is the mature age partner allowance paid to people below the age pension age and who are partners of people receiving the mature age allowance.

### **Median age**

The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

### **Median value house prices**

The mid-point of the distribution of recorded house prices.

### **Medical practitioners (Medical professional)**

The roles undertaken typically include diagnosis of physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries and prescribing medications and treatment to promote or restore good health. A level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification and relevant experience is required. Tasks performed include the following items:

- examining patients to establish the nature of their complaints and performing or ordering tests, X-rays and other diagnostic procedures
- selecting and administering appropriate treatment and therapy and advising patients of further treatment and preventive or therapeutic measures
- prescribing, administering, preparing and dispensing medication and prosthetic or corrective devices
- providing nursing care for patients
- conducting research to improve diagnosis and treatment.

### **Mobile phone**

A telephone using mobile transmission networks rather than a fixed 'landline' telephone connection. Excludes 'portable' or 'cordless' telephones which still operate via a fixed household telephone connection.

### **Motor cycles**

Includes two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motor cycles with side cars.

### **Motor vehicle registration**

All vehicles registered with a state or territory government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- diplomatic vehicles
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

### **Newstart allowance**

Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment, for working-age persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. From September 1996, job search allowance and what was then known as Newstart allowance were combined into a single payment called Newstart allowance.

**Non-admitted patient occasions of service**

Health services provided to persons who are not admitted to Queensland public acute hospitals. These services may be described as 'outpatient' health services.

**Non-residential building**

A building primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

**Nurses (Nursing professionals)**

This occupation provides treatment and care for the physically or mentally ill, the elderly, and mothers and their babies in hospitals, nursing homes, medical centres and the community. They provide health counselling for individuals and families, manage human and material resources for a nursing group or unit and are responsible for the professional development of nurses and for researching issues concerning nursing practice. Nursing professionals have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification and relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification. Tasks performed typically include the following items:

- managing nursing staff within a group or unit and providing professional leadership
- evaluating nurses' ongoing educational needs and planning relevant syllabus structures
- assisting in the examination of patients
- administering prescribed treatment, monitoring patients' progress
- facilitating lifestyle options and service plans in conjunction with patients' families, other carers and the community.

**Occupation**

Refers to the occupation of the main job held during the reference week of employed persons aged 15 years and over. Occupation is coded according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0).

**Other connections**

Refers to connections that are listed and not contactable (for example, the listed number may have been solely for a fax machine); as well as connections that are not listed and contactable (for example, in the use of silent numbers); as well as connections which are neither listed nor contactable (for example, numbers used solely for a fax machine which are also silent numbers).

**Participation rate**

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

**Passenger vehicles**

Includes cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward control passenger vehicles with up to nine seats (including the driver).

**Point of presence**

A server in a geographic location where an ISP can be accessed by a subscriber via access lines.

**Private dwellings**

Includes houses, flats, units or apartments; and excludes hospitals, motels, caravans, tents, cabins, houseboats, improvised homes and campers.

**Professionals**

Tasks performed by Professionals typically include conducting and analysing research to

extend the body of knowledge in their field; developing techniques to apply this knowledge; designing products, physical structures and engineering systems; identifying and treating, and advising on health, social, and personal problems; advising clients on legal matters; teaching students in a range of educational institutions or in a private setting; developing and coordinating administrative and marketing programs; and communicating ideas through language, communications media and artistic media including the visual and performing arts. Most occupations in this major group have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

### **Public acute hospitals**

Administered by Queensland Health, public acute hospitals provide at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care as well as other necessary professional services. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short. In some statistical divisions, public hospitals provide services in remote area locations in conjunction with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Allied Health Outreach Services.

### **Remoteness**

The Remoteness Structure is a new ABS classification designed to provide a measure of remoteness across Australia. Remoteness Areas, as defined in Chapter 8 in **Statistical Geography: Volume 1- Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001** (cat. no. 1216.0), are based on the Accessibility/ Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the road distances to the nearest ABS defined Urban Centres (which are classified to five population size classes). The basic premises of ARIA are that there are more services available in large towns than small towns, and that remoteness is a factor of the relative distance one must travel to access a full range of services.

The Remoteness Structure geographically classifies Australia into areas according to their relative remoteness (or ARIA score). As remoteness is measured nationally, not all Remoteness Areas are represented in each state or territory. The six Remoteness Areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia; and Migratory.

### **Residential building**

A building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings are either houses or other residential buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes.

### **Room occupancy rate**

Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, i.e.,

$$\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{\text{Room Nights Available}} \times 100$$

Room Nights Available

Providing that, for establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during the survey period, the denominator of the above expression includes only operating periods.

### **Single location businesses**

Businesses engaged in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis operating from one location and registered with the Australian Business Register.

## **Small businesses**

Small businesses are defined as those businesses whose total income or expenses were between \$10,000 and \$5m. The estimates of small businesses in this publication are not directly comparable with other ABS small business statistics due to differences in definition, scope, coverage, and timing.

The data have been compiled from files provided by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) of completed tax returns for companies, partnerships, trusts and individuals declaring business income. The introduction of The New Tax System, including the Goods and Services Tax, occurred during 2000-01. The impact of this taxation change on small business returns to the ATO has not been quantified and users are advised to interpret changes with care.

## **Statistical district**

A predominantly urban area, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. A statistical district is generally defined as containing an urban centre population of 25,000 or more.

## **Statistical division**

One or more statistical subdivisions which form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. Statistical divisions aggregate to form a state or territory without gaps or overlaps.

## **Statistical local area**

A general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the population census.

## **Takings from accommodation**

Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded.

## **Taxable individual**

Person who earned an assessable income. Includes income received from salaries or wages, dividends, pensions, interest, rent and other incomes such as net capital gains. For tax purposes, Australian residents are entitled to a maximum tax-free threshold of \$6,000. For more information visit the ATO web site at [www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au).

## **Telephone connection**

A single fixed telephone connection or line with its own telephone number attached. Includes lines which are used partially or totally for fax or Internet connection.

## **Total fertility rate**

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. For further information, refer to **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3101.0).

## **Tourism establishments**

From the March quarter 1998, the scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) has included licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

For 2003 the STA included categories of establishments which provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation to the general public. These are hotels and resorts with facilities; motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities; serviced apartments; holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels.

## **Trucks**

Includes rigid vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying with a gross vehicle mass of 3.5 tonnes or more; articulated trucks being vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn table device which can be linked to a trailer and with or without a trailer the gross combination mass will be 3.5 tonnes or more; and non-freight carrying trucks which includes specialist vehicles such as ambulances, mobile cranes or vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment and having no goods carrying capacity.

## **Unemployed**

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and
  - were available for work in the reference week; or
  - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

## **Unemployment rate**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

## **Wage and salary earners**

Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

## **Wage and salary income**

Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.

## **Youth allowance**

The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment provides income support for persons aged 16 to 24 years old and a full-time student or persons aged 18 to 20 years old and looking for work full-time or combining part-time study and looking for work. Youth Allowance replaced Youth Training Allowance and Austudy for those under 25 years from 1 July 1998.